New Indigenous Community Research Fellowships

The APS Library & Museum is pleased to announce its 2020 Indigenous Community Research Fellowships. Made possible by generous donors and the National Endowment for the Humanities, these fellowships support research by Indigenous community members, elders, teachers, knowledge keepers, tribal officials, traditional leaders, museum and archive professionals, scholars, and others, regardless of academic background, seeking to examine materials at the APS Library & Museum in support of Indigenous community-based priorities.

The fellowships are open to individuals or may be used to engage a group of researchers to visit the APS in Philadelphia. Any community whose cultural heritage is represented in the APS Library & Museum is encouraged to apply. University-based scholars and independent researchers working on projects in collaboration with Native communities are also eligible to apply.

The Indigenous Community Research Fellowships were announced at the third annual Native American Scholars Initiative (NASI) Digital Knowledge Sharing Workshop keynote event, funded by a grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which also celebrated the APS’s successful completion of the matching requirements for a $500,000 grant to endow the library’s Center for Native American and Indigenous research. My heartfelt thanks to the many Members, friends, and foundations who helped us surpass that ambitious fundraising goal.

The research symposium on social networks in June, which was inspired by the networks of correspondence revealed in Benjamin Franklin’s post office logs. The APS also completed the 3:1 match required by the National Endowment for the Humanities’ $500,000 challenge grant to endow the Library’s Center for Native American and Indigenous Research. My heartfelt thanks to the many Members, Friends, and foundations who helped us surpass that ambitious fundraising goal.

In mid-June, the APS hosted an international symposium, “The Future of Learned Academies,” which was co-sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Council of Learned Societies. The symposium attracted leaders of 20 academies from across the country, and curators will play a larger role in planning future exhibitions. The merger will also increase resource-sharing and coordination between the Museum’s education and outreach staff and relevant Library staff, including curators and staff of the Center for Digital Scholarship. Integration of the Library and Museum has been approved administratively, by the APS Council, and by vote of the Members.

Spurred by the retirement of Merrill Mason, who has ably directed the Society’s Museum for the past several years, the Society formed a working group to assess the structure of the Museum in relation to the Library. The working group recommended integration of the Library and Museum into a single unit—the APS Library & Museum—an increasingly common institutional arrangement. As part of the reorganization, the roles of curators will be based on their substantive areas of expertise: early American history; history of science, technology, and medicine; and Native American languages and anthropological research themes. Curators will take a larger role in planning future exhibitions. The merger will also increase resource-sharing and coordination between the Museum’s education and outreach staff and relevant Library staff, including curators and staff of the Center for Digital Scholarship. Integration of the Library and Museum has been approved administratively, by the APS Council, and by vote of the Members.

Following several years of discussion, I am pleased to report that the Society has made a partnership agreement with the David Library of the American Revolution (DLAR) in Washington Crossing, PA. The relationship between the David Library and the APS began many years ago as a friendship between APS Librarian Whittier Bell (APS 1964) and Sol Feinstone, founder of the David Library. Its collections will join the APS Library at the end of this year and create the David Center for the American Revolution at the American Philosophical Society. The partnership, creating the first and only research center dedicated to the study of the American Revolution, will yield new resources for research by fellows and others, along with increased public outreach and education.

This year has seen active outreach to Members and current and former APS grant recipients, as well. “APS on the road” featured visits to new York, Princeton, and Cambridge in 2019. In 2020, it featured visits to new York, Princeton, and Cambridge in 2019. In 2020, it featured visits to Cambridge, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, DC; and Europe during 2021.

It was a privilege and pleasure to work with APS Members, friends, and staff as we celebrated the Society’s 275th anniversary year. Many thanks to all for their ideas, service, and support. Last year, a record number of 130,000 individuals viewed the Museum’s In Franklin’s Footsteps exhibition, which highlights scientific and scholarly contributions of APS Members throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. This year’s exhibition, Mapping a Nation: Shaping the Early American Republic, traces the creation and use of maps from the mid-18th century through 1816 to show how maps had political and social effects.

The APS hosted a major research symposium on social networks in June, which was inspired by the networks of correspondence revealed in Benjamin Franklin’s post office logs. APS also completed the 3:1 match required by the National Endowment for the Humanities’ $500,000 challenge grant to endow the Library’s Center for Native American and Indigenous Research. My heartfelt thanks to the many Members, friends, and foundations who helped us surpass that ambitious fundraising goal.

In mid-June, the APS hosted an international symposium, “The Future of Learned Academies,” which was co-sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Council of Learned Societies. The symposium attracted leaders of 20 academies from across the country, and curators will play a larger role in planning future exhibitions. The merger will also increase resource-sharing and coordination between the Museum’s education and outreach staff and relevant Library staff, including curators and staff of the Center for Digital Scholarship. Integration of the Library and Museum has been approved administratively, by the APS Council, and by vote of the Members.

Support for the Next Generation

With the goal of helping scholars from poorly represented groups enter academia, in 2005 the APS launched its dissertation completion fellowship. Named in honor of APS Member John Hope Franklin (APS 1973), the John Hope Franklin Dissertation Fellowship was designed to allow a Ph.D. candidate in his or her final year to complete their dissertation without needing to devote that time toward earning a living. The stipend was initially set at $20,000 and is currently $25,000.

George Aomothe, the 2016 John Hope Franklin Dissertation Fellow, used his fellowship to complete his dissertation, “Strange Bedfellows: Public Health and Welfare Politics in the United States, 1965–2000,” which currently is being prepared for publication. His dissertation examines how the political economy of Medicaid and hospital provision shaped the social, political, and material response to the AIDS epidemic in the United States and how, as a research fellow, his fellowship allowed him to focus on his research without needing to find a part-time job to support himself.

AIDS epidemic was unforeseen and, thus, impossible to plan for, the study demonstrates how a series of purposeful decisions by presidential administrations, Congress, state legislatures, and city officials led to chronic underinvestment in public and voluntary hospitals that served poor people and people of color. Dr. Aomothe shows how public health and welfare policies interacted from the mid-1960s to the new millennium in ways that confounded the United States’ epidemic preparedness. A healthcare system focused on chronic disease in the 1960s and 1970s could not cope with an emergent infectious disease like AIDS.

Dr. Aomothe’s Ph.D. is from Columbia University’s Department of History. He has received fellowship funding from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation and the Consortium for History of Science, Technology, and Medicine and multiple awards from the Mellon May at several stages of his academic career. Dr. Aomothe has presented work at historical meetings such as the Organization of American Historians and the American Historical Association. He is currently a postdoctoral research associate at the Shelley Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies in the Department of History at Princeton University.

Dr. Aomothe is an excellent example for future John Hope Franklin fellows, of whom we hope there will be many more! Linda Musuemeci, Director of Grants and Fellowships
The past year was one of celebration, growth, and change for the APS Library. The Library, like the rest of the Society, commemorated the APS’s distinguished history of advancing knowledge.

The Library often supports researchers who use its collections to learn about our shared past. But this year was different. The APS Library and its staff spent a large part of this year delving into the Society’s own vast archives to learn more about the institution itself. Staff working on the project identified over 3,000 events of note. In November, the Library published a pared-down online timeline to showcase this history. We invite Members to check it out for themselves on our website, or at the kiosk in the Library when you next visit.

The highlight of the Society’s 275th anniversary for the Library was the conference on “The Past, Present, and Future of Libraries.” This gathering brought thought leaders from around the globe to the APS to discuss the historic and future role of libraries. Sarah Thomas (APS 2013) hosted the opening keynote conversation. The proceedings that followed included discussions among directors of public libraries, independent research libraries, and university libraries, along with presentations from practitioners about new trends and innovations. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the APS Library. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.
Conserving “Unite or Die”

Let me explain. Do you remember the DIY food Oddity of the 1990s called “Jell-O Jigglers”? Jell-O Jigglers involved creating double-strength Jell-O, pouring the mixture into a pan, and letting it cool. When ready, one simply cut the cast sheet of semi-rigid Jell-O squares. You could pick it up in your hand and enjoy! Unlike Jell-O, gellan gum sheets have been used in the paper conservation field for several decades to clean the surface of paintings. And in 2010, gellan gum cleaning was introduced to the paper conservation community of North America by Italian conservators with the use of this material for washing paper since 2013.

Anisha’s next step was to sandwich the newspaper between two sheets of gellan gum to begin washing. The key aspect of this washing system is in the minimal disruption of the paper structure while providing effective washing. Additionally, the transparency of the gellan gum allows for observation of the object being washed.

The washing was a huge success—the stains were removed, and the paper looks brighter in addition to being much stronger. First, the losses were filled and then the tears were mended, the newspaper is ready to be used by researchers who come to the APS library to view the document. It was a great decision to wash the paper to return it to a state of preservation.

The part of this treatment that truly captivated me was Anisha’s washing system. She used a relatively new method that gently introduces moisture to the acidic, stained newspaper and draws the acids and stains out. The scientific term for this method, which is essentially a vehicle for the conveyance of moisture, is called “a high molecular weight polysaccharide.” We informally call it gellan gum.

DO YOU REMEMBER this fantastic news item from late October 2018—“Goodwill workers in NJ find original 1774 rebel newspaper”? The issue of the Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser that was found at a New Jersey Goodwill store featured Benjamin Franklin’s iconic “Unite or Die” political cartoon, and what a sensation that discovery was! This treasure ultimately found its way to the APS to be integrated into our extensive Early American collection. This transfer was made with much hoopla at the Society’s Benjamin Franklin birthday celebration in January that brought leaders from both Goodwill and the APS together.

Shortly after the transfer ceremony, Associate Director of Collections David Gary came to the Conservation Department to discuss possible conservation treatment for the fragile newspaper, which had become very acidic and was stained red from a water-soluble component of the red frame in which it had been housed.

Assistant Conservator for Archival Materials Anisha Gupta—a relatively new addition to the Conservation Department—rolled up her sleeves and got to work. There were many steps to undertake with care and precision. The first was to carefully remove the item that, for the purpose of being able to be seen on both sides, had been sandwiched between two sheets of glass and then fit into the frame. Next came photographic and written documentation, followed by testing to ensure that none of the media would be soluble in water. A decision was made to wash the paper to reduce the acidity and staining, and to then mend the paper to return it to a state of usefulness.

Let’s just say that a key aspect of the paper conservation system is in the minimal disruption of the paper structure while providing effective washing. Additionally, the transparency of the gellan gum allows for observation of the object being washed.

The washing was a huge success—the stains were removed, and the paper looks brighter in addition to being much stronger. First, the losses were filled and then the tears were mended, the newspaper is ready to be used by researchers who come to the APS library to view the document. It was a great decision to wash the paper to return it to a state of preservation.

The part of this treatment that truly captivated me was Anisha’s washing system. She used a relatively new method that gently introduces moisture to the acidic, stained newspaper and draws the acids and stains out. The scientific term for this method, which is essentially a vehicle for the conveyance of moisture, is called “a high molecular weight polysaccharide.” We informally call it gellan gum.

As we look toward the next 275 years (and more) of the American Philosophical Society, the Publications Department maintains Benjamin Franklin’s original promise and intent to “promote useful knowledge.” This year’s Proceedings issues, Transactions and American Philosophical Society Prize in History, Lightning Rod Press volumes, and small Special Publications offer scholars valuable information to be used and shared.

The past year featured three book launches of our recent publications. Jay Robert Siefel gave a talk in December 2018 on The Cabinetmaker’s Account: John Head’s Record of Craft and Commerce in Colonial Philadelphia, 1718–1733 (Memoir, Volume 271). The event was very well attended, and Jay received high praise on both the book and the talk. Jay continues to give talks across the United States and the United Kingdom. Equally successful was Renée Wolcott’s talk in July on Art, Science, Invention: Conservation and the Peale–Sellers Family (Transaction, Volume 107, Part 3). Renée, APS Associate Conservator for Library and Archival Materials, discussed Charles Willson Peale (APS 1786) as artist, museum curator, and conservator. She also shared how conservation treatment of Peale artifacts for the APS Museum exhibitions and presentations today’s conservators preserve the materials of the past for the sake of the future.” Anne Downey, APS President, was very pleased with the results of this project and congratulated Renée’s work. In September, Keith Jones introduced the audience to John Laurance: The Immigrant Founding Father America Never Knew (Transactions, Volume 108, Part 2). Keith made known the story of John, a federal judge and President Adams’ “quasi-war” Senate ally.” Keith’s book is the recipient of the 2019 John Frederick Lewis Award.

Mark Spencer’s book, John Beale Bordley’s Necessities: An American Enlightenment Pamphleteer in His Historical Context (Transactions, Volume 108, Part 3), gives readers a new look at John Beale Bordley (APS 1783). With in-depth portraits, Proceedings and Transactions colonial, revolutionary, and early national America, Bordley’s work provides an advantageous window from which to view some of the American Enlightenment’s central debates as they played out on the ground. That Necessities has been much neglected by modern scholars until now is unfortunate. Uncovering its historical contexts enriches understanding of the pamphlet as well as of its author and his enlightened, revolutionary, and increasingly republican times.

Jean-Pierre Cap offers scholars a close look at Jean-François de Boungoing’s Grand Mémorie with his two-volume monograph, Jean-François de Boungoing’s Grand Mémorie on the War of American Independence (Lightning Rod Press, Number 9). Boungoing was a French patriot and a friend of Spain. From his unique vantage point, he recorded events related to the War of American Independence as they occurred, creating his Grand Mémorie. This year’s other publications include two reprints. Laurence Tribe (APS 2010) contributed a new foreword to A More Perfect Union: Essays on the Constitution (Transactions, Volume 107, Part 4; originally published in Proceedings, Volume 131, Issue 3, in 1987). On the occasion of the Society’s 275th anniversary, we reprinted Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of the American Philosophical Society Transactions, Volume 107, Part 5, originally published in Proceedings, Volume 3, in 1843; APS Executive Officer Robert M. Hauser (APS 2005) wrote a new foreword to the volume.

The Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society continues to publish talks from the Spring and Fall Meetings of the Society, stand-alone articles sent to the Publications Department and accepted for publication by the Committee on Publications, and biographical memoirs of deceased Members. The journal is available electronically and in print. Recent issues of the Proceedings are located in the “Current Publications” section of the APS Publications site (https://aps.org/publications). Print issues mail to subscribers and to other scholarly institutions, as well as to Members who request a print copy. Proceedings and Transactions also are available through JSTOR, the online scholarly library.

Mary McDonald, Director of Publications

From the Publications Office
In early America, people used maps to define physical and political borders and to illustrate ideas about the world. As practical tools and works of art, maps of early America reveal the competition for land and resources that defined the colonial period and continues to shape the United States today.

Throughout the period, mapmakers—surveyors, draughtsmen, engravers, and printers—produced competing visions of the same landscapes, forcing users then and now to rethink their assumptions about the neutrality of these geographic representations. The 18th- and 19th-century maps of the northern United States were battlegrounds on which European empires, Native American nations, and North American colonists fought for control of territory and resources.

After the American Revolution, maps became a critical part of the nation-building process, contributing to both the growth of regionalism and efforts to create a strong, centralized republic. Even as mapmakers—like printer Mathew Carey (APS 1821) and Deputy Postmaster Abraham Bradley, Jr.—sought to represent a connected and united citizenry, maps reinforced the exclusion of many groups from full participation in the new nation. The United States imagined by these maps continued to displace Native peoples from their lands to create spaces for westward expansion. Maps from the early republic (c. 1780–1816) reveal just how complicated the process of nation-building was—and continues to be today.

The APS began collecting maps soon after its founding in 1743, and the exhibition draws on many of these, in addition to texts, objects, and scientific instruments from the Society’s collections. Mapping a Nation moves chronologically and thematically from the mid-18th century to 1816, when John Melish produced the first map to explicitly claim that the United States stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. Alongside this history, the exhibition chronicles the process of creating maps, from surveying, to drawing, to engraving, to printing, and finally to their circulation.

Mapping a Nation: Shaping the Early American Republic is on view at the APS Museum through December 29. This exhibition explores the creation and use of maps from the mid-18th century through the Early Republic to show how maps shaped the physical, political, and ideological boundaries of the new nation.
Throughout the 18th century, competing empires used maps to claim territories in North America. We wanted to use this section to emphasize that colonization was not just about controlling territory; the cultivation of luxury crops for trade eventually led to the American Revolution. After the American revolution, mapmakers updated maps and maps sought to help citizens see the new country’s geography, encouraged by native peoples, to the way archives have been preserved in archives for a variety of reasons, ranging from the deliberate use of impermanent materials like sand or chalk by Native peoples, to the way archives have privileged records produced by those who were white, male, or elite.

**CIVIC GEOGRAPHY**

After the American Revolution, mapmakers fashioned a national identity for the United States and defined the new nation’s place in the world. We wanted to draw attention to the way mapmakers advanced their politics through their maps. They revisited existing maps and geographies, which portrayed North America as inferior to Europe, creating versions that not only included the United States, but focused completely on the new country’s geography, borders, resources, and peoples. New maps of the states and geographic texts provided an American perspective on the territories that the United States claimed. Research for the exhibition revealed a collection of

hand-drawn maps used in the creation of the first American atlas in 1799 that were donated in 1805 by the English-born Irish-borne politician Matthew Carey, including the first known map of the state of Tennessee. This map was an important part of the territory’s campaign for statehood, which they sought because federal recognition would mean support for white settlers who were fighting Native nations, particularly the Creek and Cherokee, off their land.

Forging a nation required uniting distant and disparate groups, and mapmakers sought to balance increasingly distinct regional identities with the development of a strong federal government. Geographic texts and maps sought to help citizens see the states as united, rather than separate. The same publication became a key part of preparing citizens to participate in the young republic, allowing them to learn about unfamiliar people and places that were nonetheless part of the new United States. Meanwhile, surveyors undertook national projects, like planning the federal capital city of Washington, D.C., to help people visualize its geography, encouraged by native peoples, to the way archives have been preserved in archives for a variety of reasons, ranging from the deliberate use of impermanent materials like sand or chalk by Native peoples, to the way archives have privileged records produced by those who were white, male, or elite.

**FROM SEA TO SEA**

The Society’s map collection extends far beyond the period we chose to focus on, but we wanted to use the last section of the exhibition to explore the factors that eventually led to western expansion and the crises it precipitated. The era’s great debates—about refugees, foreign intervention, public lands, and the dispossession of Native peoples—continue today. The Early Republic (c. 1780–1816) was a chaotic period for the new nation as territorial expansion and a rapidly increasing population spurred the young nation to look westward. Foreign competition inspired exploratory expeditions and new settlement policies, leading to the growth of trade and new demands for more and better infrastructures. Maps defined new postal and travel routes, and we chose to include two maps that were made just eight years apart by Abraham Bradley, Jr., who began as a clerk with the postal service and eventually became Assistant Postmaster General, that illustrate the rapid expansion of these networks. By making it possible for the U.S. government to determine who would receive government services—and who would not—maps illustrated explicitly who belonged to the nation and its intended path of expansion. A number of international and domestic crises arose during the period, and maps helped U.S. citizens make sense of the rapidly shifting borders and spaces of conflict. The discovery of a large collection of hand-drawn maps of Saint-Domingue made by a white French surveyor and refugee in Philadelphia in the late 18th century, allowed us to talk about the impact of the Haitian Revolution on the United States. The uprising of enslaved people in the French colony led to the United States’ first refugee crisis and intensified debates about the future of slavery. Northern states had begun to abolish slavery while Southern slaveholders advocated for slavery’s expansion to the West. Land speculators like American diplomat Gilbert Imlay, who published several volumes about the extraordinary resources of Kentucky that included maps to help people visualize its geography, encouraged white settlers to move west in the hopes of making a profit. Throughout this period, Native American nations were sovereign and not self-governing, with their own institutions, citizens/members, social, economic, and religious practices. Explorers like Nathanial Lewis (1803), William Clark, and Zebulon Pike relied on Native knowledge of geography during their expeditions, and collected information about the location and size of Native peoples—largely because of its potential value as military intelligence. The maps from Lewis’s and Clark’s expedition and others were engraved and printed alongside romanticized narrative accounts intended to inspire white settlers to move to western lands. The invasion by these white settlers displaced many Native nations whose homelands had been stolen generations earlier. Some Native peoples, like Montgomery Montour of the Lenape, protested with varying degrees of success. Nevertheless, U.S. mapmakers continued to erase Native peoples from their lands to allow U.S. citizens to envision a connected transcontinental nation. It became clear very early on in the exhibition process that the last object in the exhibition would be—the first map to explicitly claim that the United States claimed. As practical tools and works of art, maps of Early America reveal the competition for land and resources that defined the colonial period and continues to shape the United States today.
Museum Programs & Outreach

Every year, as the APS Museum exhibition changes, the Education staff gets the opportunity to imagine a new slate of public programs.

Our programs are for local and tourist families or intergenerational audiences and adults. For the past few exhibitions, the staff (the Head of Education Programs, Museum Education Coordinator, and the Museum Guides and Managers) have planned and brought to fruition roughly 25 or more programs per year. These programs run between April and December, with January through March being our essential planning time.

Mapping a Nation: Shaping the Early American Republic brought with it the challenge and chance to discuss a variety of topics with our public audiences. The Education staff took this opportunity to bring topics ranging from gerrymandering to engraving to our new and returning program participants. In addition to covering these topics, we make sure to share the resources, expertise, and stories of the APS with the broader Philadelphia community through outreach programs. For those uninitiated into public programming jargon, “outreach” here refers to programs that are not hosted by or at the APS; rather, these programs are opportunities in which we are invited to participate. With the APS name being known in scholarly and academic communities, we take our task of sharing the APS with the broader public seriously (while making sure to have fun).

Our stalwart and sturdy “Second Saturday” series of programs happens every (you guessed it) second Saturday of the month between May and September. These programs directly match the exhibition and are meant for a family/intergenerational audience. Free and with no registration requirement, the programs reach between 200 and 400 people per program. We offer crafts with an educational twist, and participants spend anywhere between 5 and 30 minutes with us. This year, the programs featured homemade compasses, astronomy punch cards, and invisible ink.

With the topics covered in Mapping a Nation, we found it appropriate to move some programs off the APS campus to highlight the connections we have with regional organizations. From Carpenters’ Hall to Cliveden, the APS Education team discussed the lasting impact of maps and surveying technology on the Philadelphia landscape. If the Education staff isn’t traveling for programs or outreach, we host programs in Philosophical Hall or the Jefferson Garden. These programs happen alongside tours, other APS lectures, and many educational offerings. In addition to the approximately 3,500 people engaged through programs, the APS welcomes close to 1,000 students and educators per year through booked programs and engagements.

Michael Madeja, Head of Education Programs
THIS YEAR, THE APS WAS PLEASED TO HOST AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM WITH LEADERS FROM LEARNED ACADEMIES in more than 20 countries, which featured a public keynote discussion. Other public programs and events included Hanna Gray’s (APS 1981) discussion of her memoir, *An Academic Life*; our Benjamin Franklin birthday celebration, where a 1774 newspaper was transferred to the APS; and the opening of the 2019 exhibition, *Mapping a Nation*. The APS hosted a program by the raritan Players, which explored the music of composer and musician Anne-louise Brillon de Jouy, whose letters and creative works are held at the APS. “APS on the road” traveled to visit Members across the country, and the APS held regional, salon-style gatherings to connect with grant and fellowship alumni. The APS Press held public book launches for authors Jay Stiefel, Renée Wolcott, and Keith Jones, and President Emeritus Clyde Barker (APS 1997) gave the Susan O. Montgomery lecture on Benjamin Rush.

Please keep an eye out for upcoming events noted in the monthly e-newsletter and on the APS website. We’d love to see you!

International Symposium on the Future of Learned Academies: Recognizing a current public climate of disrespect for research, science, and knowledge, the APS organized a meeting of leaders from scientific and scholarly academies around the world for a symposium to discuss their research missions and opportunities for collaboration, and to consider pressing concerns that members of this diverse group share. The APS invited the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the U.S. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine; and the American Council of Learned Societies to share in hosting the meeting, which was held June 12-14, 2019, at the APS in Philadelphia.
Class 1: Mathematical and Physical Sciences

David L. Donoho, Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Professor in the Humanities and Sciences, Professor of Statistics, Stanford University

Fernando Pereira, Vice President, Engineering Fellow, Google Inc.

David A. Terrell, Provost, Carl and Shirley Larson Provostial Chair, Ross McColllum-William H. Concoran Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology

Xiaowei Zhuang, David B. Arnold Professor of Science, Harvard University, Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute

Class 2: Biological Sciences

Catherine Dulan, Higgins Professor of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Lee and Epeleta Professor of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University, Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute

Laurie H. Glümer, President, Chief Executive Officer, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; Richard and Susan Smith Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School

Erin K. O'Shea, President, Howard Hughes Medical Institute

Gary Rudkin, Professor of Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital

Clifford J. Tabin, George Jacob and Jacqueline Hazel Leder Professor, Chair, Department of Genetics, Harvard Medical School

Class 3: Social Sciences

Larry M. Bartels, Professor of Political Science, May Werthan Shayne Chair of Public Policy and Social Science, Vanderbilt University

Annette Gordon-Reed, Charles Warren Professor of American Legal History, Harvard Law School, Professor of History, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University

Martin Jay, Sidney Hellman Ehman Professor Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley

Roger B. Myerson, David L. Pearson Distinguished Service Professor of Global Conflict Studies, Harris School of Public Policy and Griffin Department of Economics, University of Chicago

Philip Tetlock, Annenberg University Professor, School of Arts and Sciences and Wharton, University of Pennsylvania

Class 4: Humanities

Kathy Eden, Chavkin Family Professor of English, Professor of Classics, Columbia University

Brian Joseph, Distinguished University Professor of Linguistics, Kenneth E. Naylor Professor of South Slavic Linguistics, Professor of Linguistics, Ohio State University

Jonathan Lear, John U. Nef Distinguished Service Professor, Committee on Social Thought and Department of Philosophy, University of Chicago

Naomi Oreskes, Professor of the History of Science, Affiliated Professor of Earth and Planetary Science, Harvard University

Judith Jarvis Thomson, Professor of Philosophy Emeritus, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Class 5: The Arts, Professions, and Leaders in Public and Private Affairs

S. James Anaya, Dean, University Distinguished Professor, University of Colorado, Boulder

William Drayton, Founder, Chief Executive Officer, Ashoka: Innovators for the Public

Jennifer Higdon, Rock Chair of Composition, The Curtis Institute of Music

John Lithgow, Actor

Nancy Weiss Malkiel, Professor of History Emeritus, Princeton University

David M. Rubenstein, Co-Founder, Executive Chairman, The Carlyle Group

Patrick Speno, Librarian, American Philosophical Society

Patricia J. Williams, Professor of Law, Columbia University

International Members

Fabiola Gianotti, Director-General, CERN

Adi Shamir, Paul and Marlene Borman Professorial Chair of Applied Mathematics, Department of Applied Mathematics, The Weizmann Institute of Science

Kamaljit S. Bawa, Distinguished Professor, University of Massachusetts; President, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), India

Christopher Stringer, Research Leader in Human Origins, Natural History Museum, London

Karine Chemla, Directrice de recherche classe exceptionnelle, CNRS

Jean-Louis Ferrary, Directeur d’études Emeritus, École Pratique des Hautes Études

Romila Thapar, Professeur d’Études Indiennes, École Pratique des Hautes Études

David Cannadine, President, British Academy; Dodge Professor of History, Princeton University

Patrick Speno, Librarian, American Philosophical Society

Patricia J. Williams, Professor of Law, Columbia University

International Members

Fabiola Gianotti, Director-General, CERN

Adi Shamir, Paul and Marlene Borman Professorial Chair of Applied Mathematics, Department of Applied Mathematics, The Weizmann Institute of Science

Kamaljit S. Bawa, Distinguished Professor, University of Massachusetts; President, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), India

Christopher Stringer, Research Leader in Human Origins, Natural History Museum, London

Karine Chemla, Directrice de recherche classe exceptionnelle, CNRS

Jean-Louis Ferrary, Directeur d’études Emeritus, École Pratique des Hautes Études

Romila Thapar, Professeur d’Études Indiennes, École Pratique des Hautes Études

David Cannadine, President, British Academy; Dodge Professor of History, Princeton University

Patrick Speno, Librarian, American Philosophical Society

Patricia J. Williams, Professor of Law, Columbia University

International Members

Fabiola Gianotti, Director-General, CERN

Adi Shamir, Paul and Marlene Borman Professorial Chair of Applied Mathematics, Department of Applied Mathematics, The Weizmann Institute of Science

Kamaljit S. Bawa, Distinguished Professor, University of Massachusetts; President, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), India

Christopher Stringer, Research Leader in Human Origins, Natural History Museum, London

Karine Chemla, Directrice de recherche classe exceptionnelle, CNRS

Jean-Louis Ferrary, Directeur d’études Emeritus, École Pratique des Hautes Études

Romila Thapar, Professeur d’Études Indiennes, École Pratique des Hautes Études

David Cannadine, President, British Academy; Dodge Professor of History, Princeton University
**NEWS OF MEMBERS**

The Helen Renwick Claremont Library received a $100,000 Presidential Initiatives grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in honor of Danielle S. Allen. • Frances H. Arnold received the 2018 Syngenta Prize in Chemistry. • Frances H. Arnold received the 2019 Bower Award and Prize for Achievement in Science. • Roger W. Dagnall was named Honorary President for Life of the American Society of Psychologists. • Jacqueline K. Barton received the 2019 National Academy of Sciences Award in Chemical Sciences. • Bonnie L. Bassler was appointed to the Calando Biosciences Board of Directors. • Bonnie L. Bassler was inducted into Johns Hopkins University’s Society of Scholars. • Margaret Bent received the International Musicological Society’s Guido Adler Prize. • Mary R. Berenbaum was named editor-in-chief of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. • Donald M. Berwick was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. • Mina J. Bissell was awarded the 2019 Jonathan E. Rhoads Medal for Distinguished Service to Medicine. • Mina J. Bissell received the 2019 Weissmann Women & Science Award. • Ken Burns received the 2019 Gerry Lenfest Spirit of the American Revolution Award from the Museum of the American Revolution. • Judith Butler was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. • Michael Cook was awarded the 2019 Balian Prize for Islamic Studies. • Cora Diamond was the Humboldt Guest Professor for the Winter Semester at the Institute for Philosophy at the University of Leipzig. • Drew Gilpin Faust was named a University Professor at Harvard. • Roger W. Ferguson received the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences’ Centennial Medal. • Elaine Fuchs was awarded the 59th AACR-G.H. Clowes Memorial Award by the American Association for Cancer Research. • Fred H. Gage was named ARCS 2018 Scientist of the Year. • Fred H. Gage was invited by the Salk Institute to extend his existing term as president through 2024. • S. James Gates was elected to the presidential line of the American Physical Society. • Ruth Badger Ginsburg was awarded the University of Chicago’s 2019 Harris Award. • Jeffrey I. Gordon received a 2018 Luminary Award from the Precision Medicine World Conference. • Jeffrey I. Gordon was named a National Academy of Inventors Fellow. • Carol J. Greenhouse was transferred to emeritus status at Princeton University. • Paul E. Greider received the George E. Ganss, S. J., Award from the Institute for Advanced Jesuit Studies of Boston College. • Franzineti Greiner was awarded honorary citizenship of the city of Samarkand (Uzbekistan). • Stephen C. Harrison received the 48th Rosenstiel Award for Distinguished Work in Basic Medical Research. • John J. Hopfield received the 2019 Benjamin Franklin Medal in Physics. • Shirley Ann Jackson was appointed to the National Consensus Global Board of Directors. • William Chester Jordan was elected a corresponding fellow of the British Academy. • Mary-Claire King was awarded the Helen Dean King Award by the Wistar Institute. • Gene E. Likens received the 2019 Benjamin Franklin Medal in Earth and Environmental Science. • Lewis Lockwood received the International Musicological Society’s Guido Adler Prize. • Jane Lubchenco received the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences’ Centennial Medal. • Sara McLanahan was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. • Margaret H. Marshall was awarded a Yale Medal for her service to the university. • Toni Morrison received the Gold Medal for Fiction from the American Academy of Arts and Letters. • William Nordhaus received the 2018 Nobel Prize in Economics. • Martha Nussbaum won the 2018 Berggruen Prize for Philosophy and Culture. • Tim Palmer was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. • Sarah P. Bowers won a 2018 Moonbeam Children’s Book Award. • Michael C. J. Putnam received the Paideia Institute for Humanists: Study’s Arcite Award. • Robert D. Putnam was elected a 2018–2019 Faculty Fellow of the Hagley Institute for Advanced Study at A&M University. • Rebecca Richards-Kortum was inducted into the 2019 National Inventors Hall of Fame. • Sabine Schimidt was elected to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. • Neal H. Shabos received the 2019 Roy Chapman Andrews Society Distinguished Explorer Award. • David Skorton was selected as the next president and CEO of the Association of American Medical Colleges. • Sarah E. Thomas was elected to the OCLC Board of Trustees. • Lonnie G. Thompson was selected as the next president and CEO of the Association of American Medical Colleges. • Michael S. Turner was named Senior Strategic Advisor to the Karth Foundation. • Karen D. Uhlenbeck was awarded the 2019 Abel Prize by the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters. • Bert Vogelstein was awarded the 2019 Gruber Genetics Prize. • Warren M. Washington was awarded the 2019 Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement. • Penn State has named a building in Innovation Park in honor of Warren M. Washington. • Richard B. Worley received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Association of Fundraising Professionals.

**AWARDS**

**November 2018**

Benjamin Franklin Medal for Distinguished Public Service: Bryan Stevenson, in recognition of his tireless advocacy on behalf of the most vulnerable in our society, from death row inmates to minors sentenced to life without parole; his pathbreaking efforts to combat racism and economic inequality in the criminal justice system as the director of the Equal Justice Initiative; his commitment to advancing the cause of truth and reconciliation by carefully documenting this nation’s history of racial terror and lynching as founder of the National Memorial for Peace and Justice; and his dedication to educating and inspiring a new generation of lawyers as a Professor of Law at New York University. The American Philosophical Society honours Bryan Stevenson, a drum major for justice and mercy.

Thomas Jefferson Medal for Distinguished Achievement in the Arts, Humanities, or Social Sciences: Toni Morrison, in recognition of a distinguished lifetime of extraordinary contributions to American letters. With a unique gift of language and unbounded imagination, Toni Morrison’s highly acclaimed works of fiction and non-fiction have served as reminders of the social realities of difference in American life, while serving also as timeless meditations on the human condition. Her literary genius is celebrated throughout the world. Her appeal spans the generations.

**April 2019**

Benjamin Franklin Medal for Distinguished Achievement in the Sciences: Mary-Claire King, in recognition of her diverse works that include the demonstration that humans and chimpanzees are 99 percent genetically identical; her use of genomic sequencing to identify victims of human rights abuse in identifying children stolen from their families and illegally adopted under the military dictatorship in Argentina; her pioneering work in identifying a single stretch “vaccinations” against cardiovascular disease, the leading cause of death worldwide.

Jacques Barzan Prize in Cultural History: Catherine Gallagher, in recognition of her book Telling It Like It Wasn’t: The Counterfactual Imagination in History and Fiction.
A Word about the Penrose Association

A planned gift offers a way for you to establish a lasting legacy at the American Philosophical Society through a substantial contribution that may not be possible during your lifetime. The Society gratefully recognizes those who have named us as a beneficiary in their wills, made us the beneficiary of a retirement account or insurance policy, or established a charitable trust or annuity as members of the Richard A. F. Penrose, Jr., Association. For more information about planned giving options and tax benefits, and to discuss how you would like your gift to be used, please contact Linda Jacobs at 215-440-3434 or ljacobs@amphilsoc.org.

Adopt a Book!

As part of the 2019–2023 strategic plan, the APS identified the Library’s acquisitions budget as an area that needed considerable attention. During the planning process, the Library compared its budget to peer institutions and discovered that it was well below the average.

With rich and deep collections in three separate core areas (early America, history of science, and Native American history and culture), the Library’s collection development purview is expansive—and each area is also among the most competitive areas in the private market. That makes the need for support all the more acute. The Library remains committed to building an active acquisition agenda of rare and unique material. If the Library cannot sustain its history of being a vibrant collecting institution, then it risks becoming an artifact itself.

In order to support its acquisitions program, the Library developed an online Adopt-a-Book program. APS Members and others can now view a selection of recent Library acquisitions online and adopt a rare book or manuscript to defray the cost of the purchase and any needed conservation. Best of all, purchases through our Adopt-a-Book platform are fully tax-deductible!

The Library also launched a Members’ biography and bibliography project that will guide some of its future acquisitions. For the past year, two postdoctoral fellows have been creating biographies of past APS Members and bibliographies of their work. We’ve discovered that, on average, we have only 33 percent of our Members’ publications. Our goal is to acquire all those that we are missing so we can create a Members’ library in our Reading Room that includes all major publications of APS Members from Franklin to the present. The Adopt-a-Book program will be essential to realizing this initiative. And, if you haven’t sent us any of your books or manuscripts yet, please consider doing so.

Please visit www.amphilsoc.org/adopt-a-book to learn more and help the APS Library continue its long history of acquiring material!

Upcoming Meetings of the American Philosophical Society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday–Saturday</td>
<td>November 7–9, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday–Saturday</td>
<td>April 23–25, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday–Saturday</td>
<td>November 12–14, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>